## ANNUAL FALL OPENING

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# V. H. HOEKE.

New and enlarged facilities with every department. Under new conditions. The markets of the world have been drawn on in making up this most complete

## Carpets, Furniture, and Drapery.

The pencil used in marking the goods has been cut in half this FALL and your interest considered in everything. We want you to be more interested in us and have made prices closer than you ever knew them in order to bring us closer

We wish you would make us a call, will be glad to have you look even if you have no idea of buying.

### Upholstery.

This department has been greatly This department has been greatly enlarged, giving it a room 27x100 feet, handsomely carpeted with a Wilton Velvet, and everything done to make shopping in it a pleasure.

The slock has been selected with great care, and you are sure to find just what you want, and at the right price.

OPENING PRICES.

25c Curtains for 12 1-2c.

18-inch ruttled Sofa Pillows, 39c.
6-4 Chenille Table Covers, 59c.
Derby Portieres, 3 colors, \$2.98.
Tapestry Portieres, fringed, \$3.50.
Silk Portieres, fringed all around, \$12.50.
French Silk Tapestry Portieres, \$16.

\$12.50.

French Silk Tapestry Portieres, \$16.
Scotch Muslins, figured and striped, 9c.
Tamative Brapery Cloth, 25c.
Silk Striped Curtains, \$1.50 pair.
We've always been noted for keeping the best stock of laces in the city, and this fall's stock emphasizes that distinction.

ion.

Nottingham Laces from 65c up.

Irish Points from \$1.98 up.

Honiton Laces from \$2.50 up.

Tambour Laces from \$2.75 up.

Saxony Laces from \$3.00 up.

Swiss. Climy and Brussel's Laces in exquisite styles. With all Laces and Cortieres sold this week we will give a the Poles and bang them free of charge. Blankets, Comforts, and Quilts.

### Carpets.

It has been the universal expression of everyone that our patterns and colorings are the pretriest they have ever seen. We have a complete assortment, in Ingrains. Agras, Tapestries, Velvets, Witton Velvets, Body Brussels, Moquettes, Axminster, and Witton Carpets. We do only first-class work, and a Carpet made and laid by us must be right.

OPENING PRICES. Good Ingrains, 35c.
Best Ingrains, 60c.
Tapestry Carpets, 48c.
Velvet Carpets, 85c.
Royal Wiltons, \$1:25.
Special prices on other grades for this pening week.

Velvet Carpets, \$5c.
Royal Wiltons, \$1:25.
Special prices on other grades for this opening week.

Jap. Rugs.

By luck or shrewdness, whichever you may call it, we have gotten another lot of those Jap. Rugs, and which we are going to sell at the same old price of \$8.40 for a \$9x12. Everybody's price is \$15 for like equality. Last mouth we sold about 500 Jap. Rugs. This lot is small—not a fourth—so you can very casily figure that to get one you must come this week.

3x6, worth \$2.50, for \$1.25.
4x7, worth \$4.00, for \$2.20.
6x9, worth \$1.50, for \$4.20.
9x12, worth \$15.00, for \$8.40.

### - Furniture.

No one is more abreast of the times than the furniture manufacturer, nor was this ever truer than it is this season. The designs are finer, finish and construction better, and styles more catchy, everything that was possible to make the goods better and more pleasing has been done, and the prices we've made most pleasing of all. We are showing suites in all woods and finish, and some rare things in Mabogany, old Colonal style.

Colonial style.
Solid Oak Chiffonier, 5 drawers and
hat-box, \$6.75.
Oak double-door Bookcase, 5.6 high,

## W. H. HOEKE,

Carpets, Furniture, and Drapery, Cor. Pa. Ave. and 8th St.

in the Law Library.

Nearly All Reputable Members of the Fraternity Belong to the Bar Assoclation-Rooms in the City Hall Where Judge and Counsel Hobnob. How It Was Organized.

The National Capital is productive of more lawyers than any other city of similar size in the republic, it is said. Surely, in no city can a more brilliant array of legal talent be congregated than in Washington, The high class of this cohort of attorneys is at tributable largely to the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

In reference to the legal fraternity, it is little short of an anomaly to say that there is strength in unity. Indeed, when one sits before a bar of justice and listens to the bursting of vocabulary bombs of wit and humor and hears the rattle of verbal ar tiliery, he little thinks it possible for a reconciliation of the warring elements. But that is all before the scenes. When

the curtain is dropped at the close of the legal drama, then the actor-lawyers join hands and jolly each other as pleasantly behind the flies as the affectionate beroine rests her manufactured face upon the shoulder of the stage villian. It is then they ite again to gain strength for the combat

GETTING THEIR POINTS. The quarters of the Bar Association ar the legal dressing rooms of the District lawyers. Here the attorney-players sit side by side and learn the roles they will speak to each other in open court on the following

legal report, from which he expects to quote the clinching point of his case, his friend and opponent will immediately take it up to lines that will smosh that same point into fragments and win the applause

of the third-story divinities.

The Bar Association is twenty-one years There was, consequently, a time when it was not. The incorporation took place under an act of Congress, June 5, 1874. Like many other great institutions, its origin is traceable to a mythical beginning.

day prior to the date above m Mr. Walter D. Davidge, one of the best known members of the local bar to-day, was arguing a case before the general He had occasion to refer to a report that was not among the books before him. Calling Walter Robinson, the trusts messenger of the court, he directed him to go to the court library and bring the vol-

The court library at that time consisted of a single shelf of books that bad been contributed by generous lawyers who had duplicates of the ones they gave away the book wanted. Mr. Davidge sent it

panting like the first steamboat that navigated the Potomac, and with a pile of ks in his arms that towered above his

"Byear, sah, is de librawry," he said, The incident was the spark from which

grew the association of to-day with its nearly 200 members and a handsome and useful library of upwards of 7,000 volumes. Two large communicating rooms on the upper floor of the City Hall building have been consecrated to the association. No They Daily Consult the Volumes | rental is charged for these because the judiciary is given the free use of the rooms and the library. The articles of incorporation of the or-

ganization provided for its government by a board of governors, with whom the PREPARING THE ARGUMENTS of the association shall sit as ex-officio members. The officers at present are representative lawyers, to whom the District is proud to point. They are: Mr. Nathaniel Wilson, president; Mr. Henry E. Davis, first vice president; Mr. Samue Maddox, second vice president: Mr. Blai Lee, secretary; and Mr. Charles H. Cragin treasurer. Messrs. Samuel R. Bond, Jol Barnard, Andrew B. Duvail, Randall Hag ner and William A. McKenney, togethe with the president, secretary and treasure above mentioned, constitute the board of governors now in power. Mr. Kennon Peter is the efficient librarian.

The objects of the association are "to maintain the honor and dignity of the fulness in promoting the due administra tion of justice; the mutual improvement of its members, and to acquire and maintain a law library for the use and reference of the members of the association. How well it has lived up to its undertaking the organization and its membership them

plained of be proven, the association will present the person to the supreme court of the District of Columbia and prosecute the matter before the court. A committee is also appointed to look after proposed changes in the laws affecting the District, and the association, with the suggestion of such action as may be deemed

When the association was founded it was the intention to introduce a social feature into its composition, but that design has never been carried into effect, save yearly excursion in the spring of the year when the legal luminaries, both great and small, go to Marshall Hall for a plank shad

the sessions of the courts present the scene of activity, but it is of the bee-hive variety, and little convivality is seen among the difficult to point to one attorney from among others who stays much in the library.

When an attorney has an unusually ineresting case on hand he may be seen weeks prior to the hearing poring over the volumes in the library. He drops them entirely for the next lawyer when

he is through. her of the association as it is to descend from the top of a greased pole. In the first place an applicant must be a lawyer, and then he must know three members who

vill propose his name to the association. The board of governors must next decid by a three-fourths vote to receive him. Then it comes to paying the price of adon. If the candidate has practiced law for five years or more he must pay \$25 initiation fee and an annual tribute

THE STANDING COMMITTEE. Young lawyers are looked upon with encouragement, and a knowledge that of all professions that of the lawyer is one in which the starving period is the hardest and the bill steepest and stoniest. The quintette of years and who has all of the for half the price that it costs his senior. Until he shall have practiced for five years

ble annual duts are only \$10, too. One of the most important features of the work of the organization is lodged in

the committee of grievances, a standing this body is to bear and examine complaints against members of the bar of the District of Columbia for misconduct in their pro-

If the charges against the person com-He is never done until on the date of research is spread before him on the courtroom table in the shape of a bundred or more volumes. When the case is ended he court messenger to get back to the librarian and then to their best they can.

A Manual Technic, Training Schoo An institute for the manual training of young men in the application of electricity in both science and commercial purposes is to be opened on Wednesday evening, October 2d, in the Hutchins Building, corner of Tenth and D streets northwest, and will undoubtedly soon take a leading place among Washington's prominent in stitutions of learning.

Mr. Dunton, the promoter and principa

of the school, though a young man, is by no means unknown to the electrical fraternity of America. His articles in the "Elec trical World," for amateurs, have received much favorable comment, while his lec tures here have met with the warmest ap proval, whenever he has appeared upon the

Yesterday afternoon The Times reporter had the pleasure of seeing some of the elec-trical apparatus, which Mr. Dunton has constructed and it would certainly do credit to any large manufacturing concern, engaged in that business for commercial results

In regard to his school and methods, Mr. Dunton frankly states: "We cannot at the expiration of one term of eight months, turn out expert electrical engineers, nor do we claim to do so. No institution can Io this, because the student cannot grasp the technical science in that time, let alone the practical application. We shall the first year put our class through the practical work necessary to enable them to stand construction and installation of echnical theory as possible and not con

Young men will find in this school an opportunity to start, while those of more mature years will have a chance to learn the practical application of electricity without going so deep into the technical theory. " Mr. Dunton certainly deserves much credit for his courage in starting sua school in Washington, for it is certainly predict that he will have a very large

## Scotch Weddings

A Scotch minister has been telling some of his experiences in marrying people which are rather funny. Sometimes, when he has asked a couple to join hands, the four sing "Auld Lang Syne." On several oc-casions, when the question was asked of the bridegroom whether he took this wonan for his wife, no reply was returned. He then repeated the question more pointbut cool response, "Oh, ay!"

A common practice after the knot is tied is for the minister to shake hands with the young couple and say "I wish you much joy."

A bridegroom once briskly replied, "The same to you, sir." The minister on one occasion remarked to a middle-aged bride that this was the last time she should sign per maiden name. She coolly repli "I've signed lang eneuch, I think! '-New York Ledger.

Strange Memories Recalled by the Unique Infantile Book.

NAMES TO CONJURE WITH

Washington in Miniature at the Tim of the First Mayor-Queen City Ordinances Regulating the Chimney Sweeps and Municipal Lotteries. Levying of Taxes.

ngton ever printed is a very modest little volume, bardly as large as the children's first spelling book. It is bound in plain, yellow paper board, and contains about one hundred and fifty pages. Yet it embodies city and Congressional life and gives much useful information regarding other matters pertaining to the city at that

It was compiled by one Judah Deland a printer by trade, in 1822, but it was printed and offered for sale by William Duncan, whose place of business was on the west side of Twelfth street, between

A glance through its pages reveals many names, now recorded in history, and gives a clear insight into the city's workings in its elementary condition. The houses were not numbered in those days, and the author, in his preface, gives explanatory notes of the directions given. For instance F street north is designated by "Fn," and so with other abreviations. The directory gives the name of each head of a family, and person in business, with the names of the Senators and Representatives in Congress and where they boarded, which, including the city and county officers, hardly numbers more than two thousand

The first is the Senatorial list, and the first name that appears is that of "James Barbour, Vir., Brown's Hotel, Penn. av." Further down the line comes the name of 'John Henry Eaton, of Tenn., O'Neale's Hotel," which still stands at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-first street; but was years ago converted into dwellings. The old buildings are rich in history and romance, and were the scene of many stirring events of those days. Martin Van Buren's name follows on Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, vice president of the U.S. and president of the enate, at Mr. Dowson's, C. hill." The omission of capital letters would insinuate that the honor hardly conveyed the idea

There were 47 Senators and 188 Repre entatives at the time, and of the latter John Quincy Adams and James Buchanan afterward occupied the Presidential chair Mr. Adams was then Secretary of State and lived on F street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, in one of the old residences torn down but a few years ago to be replaced by the handsome white Adams Building, so named in his bonor.

Hon. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, was Speaker of the House, and down the list omes other well known names of the present day, that would argue in favor of politics being an inherited taste. There is a Breckinridge, also of Kentucky; Conklin, Wyck and others more or less prominent.

The Rev. Mr. Breekinridge, of Kentucky, was chaplain of the House. The Senate and House committees fill but two pages, of which one is a select committee on the

The Rt. Hon, Stratford Canning. Great Britain, and Don Jose Manuel Zozaya, of Mexico, were the only foreign min isters, and M. C. Comte Julius de Menon, of France, and Baron de Stackelberg, of Sweden, charge d'affaires from their respective countries, were the only foreign representatives in Washington.

"PRESIDENT'S HOUSE." Sandwiched in the list of the city residents and also the members of the Cabinet, with no distinctive larger type, or any mark to accentuate the man or his posi-

John Quincy Adams was then Secretary Treasury, John C. Calhoun of War, Smith Thompson of the Navy, and Return J. Meigs the Postmaster-General. These do not ap pear elsewhere collectively and distinctive

The names and occupations are given, and where it is a colored person it is so stated in brackets. The location is often designated by its proximity to any place or larger It is in this little directory that the name

of the old Washington families can be easily found. Thomas Carberry was then mayor of the city, and the family and descendants, together with the Lays, be tween whose families so many intermarriages took place, werealways promine in social and political movements. then but six police con

stables, and these were considered ample to preserve good order. The city was governed by a mayor, Thomas Carberry, nd board of aldermen and common counci There were six wards, each represented by two aldermen and three councilmen, of which the father of Thomas L. Noyes, the well-know club man, was for many years

There were four city commissioners, but record appears of a fire department nor of the old engine-bouse that are wel

There were six collectors of taxes and a board of trustees for the public schools. Strange to state, the Rev. William Matthews, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, heads this Then follows the details of the corporation of the city; the necessary qualiications for eligibility for the office of mayor and the boards of aldermen and council, with rates of salaries attached. The secretary, however, of each board received the enormous compensation

The commissioners for draining low grounds, would view with silent amaze ment the long, smooth pavements and beautiful residences now standing where once were marshes with their colony of eed birds, and croaking frogs held un lisputed away.

## LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

The managers of the legalized city lotteries were appointed by the mayor for the purpose of agreeing upon a scheme of a lottery in order to raise the necessary funds for building and establishing two public schools, a penitentiary and a city hall. These managers were required to give bonds in the sum of \$10,000, and received a compensation of \$3 a day.

The commissioners of burial grounds

of health. There were inspectors of to-bacco, inspectors of flour, inspectors and measurers of lumber, wood corders and coal rers, and the hay weighers, which still

The "chimney sweep" belongs to a past generation and in Washington three su-perintendents, under bond to the amount whose daring feats were the envy and admiration of the small crowd that usually

frantic waving of the brush and loud ballo-ing was a signal for cheers loud and long, and when the black face disappeared again the little crowd generally waited to give another rousing cheer as the master and

sweep left the house.

It was the duty of these superintend to visit every house within their district once a month after giving two days' notice, and cause every chimney to be swept in which fire was used. The quantity of wood used as fuel accumulated much soot and the danger of fire was obviated by this

The fees were 10 cents per story and The fees were 10 cents per story and register once a month. The sweeps were required to be deposited with the city register once a month. The swaps were small boys, generally negroes, averaging from seven to twelve years of age, they were lithe and agile as monkeys, and

meemed to enjoy the notoriety.

The tax-list is interesting—beginning:
Male slaves, between 15 and 45, owned by non-residents, \$2 per annum.

Female slaves, between 15 and 45, owned by non-residents, \$2 per annum

Male slaves, between 15 and 18, owned by non-residents, \$2 per annun. Male slaves, over 18, owned by nonresidents, \$5 per annum

Female slaves, over 15, owned by nonresidents, \$2 per annum. The follows a tax list of vehicles, many of them entirely unknown to the present

Regarding slaves, the law required every colored person over five years of age to be registered at the City Hall. Those who were slaves were so enrolled, and those were born free, or liberated by former owners, were required to produ three reputable white witnesses to attest the fact. They were separately recorded and given a certificate to that effect. If by any missertune this certificate were were lost, or mislaid, it often led to arrest or occasioned much trouble to the luck-less victim. New entries with descriptions of slaves were made every five years in many instances as a protective me SLAVE PENS.

The history of the old days of slavery is replete with touches of pathos. At the triangle at the intersection of Seventh street, Louisiana avenue, and Pennsylvania avenue, stood what was called the "Nigger Pen," an open fence surrounded it and in the center was a block on which the slave to be sold stood. An auctioneer rattled off his jargon and the victim was knocked down to the highest bidder. All were clad in scantiest draperles and were subjected to scrutiny, to ascertain beyond question the true physical condition of the pur

The charter of the city is given in full it this little directory, scheduled rates of back hire. Then comes the names of the various banks and their officers. It is here als pear. The Caiverts, Brents, old Dr. Fred-erick May, for years the most prominent physician of the city; the Blagdens and oungs. Then follow literary and benev olent institutions, the Georgetown College that in 1815 was raised by Congress to the rank of university. The old seminary, where so many of the best known men of the city were educated, and which stood on the north side of F street, between Ninth and Tenth. The Orphan Asylum on Seventh street west, between H and I north, of which Mrs. Van Ness was the first directress. The old Washington Library, incorporated in 1814, and St. John's Church

The last few pages are devoted to advertisements that are marvels of the en-gravers' skill. The first is of Benjamin Chambers, engraver, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Pennsylvania avenue, every line of which is perfect. Then follows that of Seraphim Masi, for many years the leading jeweler of the city, and those of C. H. Wiltberger and Robert Keyworth, also jewelers,

No city in the world has been marked by such rapid evolutions as our own Federa City. The fortunes of war congregated within its confines men from all over the ountry, who quickly realized its vast possibilities, and they learned to "love, from the dangers they had seen," the city of

The thrifty money-makers of the North the breezy speculators from the West, the steady-going toilers of the East, all saw golden opportunity; but the real pride of Washington is in the man from ame them, who sprang up and had the courage to do and dare, and the energy to execute. is the name of the President of the United States, "James Monroe, at the President's year that the little Directory first saw the light, improvements came with laggard steps until into its chaotic slumber the breath of life aroused the spirit of th future, and a beautiful city stands a perpetual monument to the vaulting ideals of Alexander R. Shepherd.

ANDY AND BIG FOOT.

Account of a Famous Fight Between

White Man and Indian. Dan Beard, the artist, has a book of trontier tales published in Dayton, Ohio, in the early days of the settlement, which contains a thrilling version of that Ohio "Big Foot " The story was also recently published in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

with eight others, was chasing band of Wyandottes who had murdered a aid se ttler, and by his tracks knew that the famous "Big Foot" was the leader of the party. "Big Foot" was said to be almost seven feet tall and equally propor

Almost at the brink of the Ohio. Poe. separated from the rest, discovered "Big Foot" talking with two of his friends, and drew his bend, but a heart breaking smap told him that the gun had missed fire. The big man started for Poe, who, knowing that delay was dangerous, jumped at the Indian and almost succeeded in throwing him. Just as the other two Indians were about to rush on the white man the friends of Poe came up and shot them down. With muscles strained to the utmost, eyes starting out of their heads and lips set in the

agony of desperation, the two men wrestled. Down they went, and, still clutching each other, rolled down the bank into the river In the water they kept up the struggle but finally the backwoodsman got hold of the Indian's scalp lock and held the Indian under the water until he was motionless. Thinking the fight over, he turned toward the bank, but the Indian had been "play

ing 'possum," and in an instant was on his feet again. Their wrestling carried them out into deep water, and they gradually worked toward the bank. Each had the same thought; there were two rifles on the bank, one leaded and the other not. Who ever reached the loaded gun first had the

the Indian in swimming, but his resources were not at an end. Turning out again into the stream, he hoped to dive as hi epponent shot. But the Indian had picked up the wrong gun, and a hollow crack was the only result of his aim. Turning to get the other weapon, he found that Ada Poe, who had come up, had it drawn on him, and in an instant the huge body of the savage was lying motionless on the sands.

Higher Education. the boat and on the nine. I'd have had that conductor's place by this time if it ladn't been for making change and adding

The Passenger-Who is your conductor.
The Motorman-Oh, he's a Cornell man They study arithmetic at those small colleges, you know.—Cleveland Press.

\$1.25 Excursion to Baltimore \$1.25 via Pennsylvania Baltimore, Saturday, September 28, and Sunday, 29, good returning until September 30, at \$1.25.



"The" Fall Hat

## Dunlap--

There is no other-no better-no equal

You must wear a DUNLAP if you would wear the best and most exclusive.

Then again we handle hats of the prevailing blocks of other makers. If we "hat"

you, you are well "hatted."

OUR \$4.00 Hat is worth \$4.00 OUR 3.50 Hat is worth 3.50 OUR 3.00 Hat is worth 3.00 OUR 2.50 Hat is worth 2.50

Is there any reason why we should not be your

hatters?

## Chas. H. Ruoff,

905 Penna. Ave. N. W.

Three Catholic Fathers Appointed by Two Presidents.

The Law Provides for the Appointment of Twenty-four Chaplains. Cleveland Was the First of All the Presidents to Select a Catholic and

There are now three Roman Catholic haplains in the United States naval service, the recent appointment of Rev. John P. Chidwick in that capacity to the battle ship Maine being the third. Two of these were appointed by President Cleveland and

These two Presidents, whether by acciof Catholics which is about in proportion to the ministers of any denomination. This to the ratio of Catholic population of the United States. The law specifies that there shall be not more than twenty-four chaplains on the public armed vessels of the Navy. One-cighth of the twenty-four are now Catholics, which is about the ratio of the Catholic to the non-Catholic population.

The law for the appointment of chaplains in the Navy was passed in 1806 and is con-

reads as follows: "There shall be in the Navy, on the public armed vessels of the United States in actual ervice not exceeding twenty-four chaplains, who shall be appointed by the Presi-dent, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Section 1396 provides that the chaplain shall not be less than twenty-one oor more than thirty-five years of age at the

time of his appointment.' Section 1397 says that every chaplain shall be permitted to conduct public worship ac

THE FIRST APPOINTMENT. From 1806 to 1888 when President Cleve and first recognized the propriety, if such it were, of appointing a Catholic to one of

hese positions, is a long historical distance. He made the appointment when he was go ing out of office. President Harrison probably thought that t was a good thing to go on record in the

A Times reporter went up to the Navy Department the other day to find out what was the special reason for the appointment recognition; in fact nearly ninety years.

In fact he said the constitution is very not and would not make any discrimination.

ments had been made until 1888 by Mr. Cleveland it was high time that it should

After disposing of the subject in this immary and philosophical manner the

This gentleman referred to certain books which contain all that is of interest as to these complaints of whatever creed or race. The book, of course, did not throw any light on the personal or political reasuddenly begin the appointment of Catholics to these positions towards the close of the

lains is that the first four senior chaplains have the rank of captains in the navy. The next seven have the relative rank of commander; the next seven have the rank of lieutenant commander, and the others

There is nothing in the regulations of the Navy to show how often the Jack tars ought to be preached to, but there is a general notion gathered from old sea tales and such literature that the sailor, as a type of humanity, is very Godless fellow, and that he ought to be prayed at and for more than once a week, or such times as may be indicated by the commander of his vessel.

The chaplains have, however, other functions. They are required to figure in the role of pedagogue. In that capacity they teach the boys the rudiments of "read-in", 'ritin', and 'rithmetic." Not only are they required to teach the apprentice boys, but "any other such persons as may need to be taught these branches."

The chaptain is not a very popular man In fact, they have a peculiar name which has become imbedded in the vernacular as as the "Sky Pilot," and they call him this whether he be of Rome, Geneva, or Scotland, Catholic, Presbyterian, Calvin-

ist, of Episcopaltan. The regulations are such that it is impossible for any chaplain to proselyte the whole ship to any particular faith. One of the regulations as read by Mr. Finney is s that, aithough the ship may be in charge of any particular chaplain he is bound dent or design, have appointed a number to do all he can to extend the courtesies sets aside the belief which was expressed nine years ago that the appointing of a

chaplain is a circle for his denomination on all the souls on shipboard. There is no such thing as compulsory asndance on these divine services. old sailer, who is now a member of the Federation of Labor of this city, said that he was for some time on board the old ships Porismouth and Trenton and that while he was very religious himself, I one was obliged to listen to the sermon of the chaplain except, perhaps, the young boys, and this compulsion was more as a

He said that during services there was perfect quiet on shipboard. The men were not allowed even to smoke and all of men took a spooze to pass away the time, while their chances for salvation were passing away on the half-deck.

It must be expected that during the ninety years of the continuance of the chaplain service on board the battleships some leeds of prowess might have been performed by some of the church militant affoat. Strange to say, they did not know of a single instance of this kind at the Navy Department, and they knew of no source of information to which The Times could

pext year what are the functions of the chaplains in a naval engagement The illustrious Sergt. Jasper is the authority for the statement that "we can't fight without a flag." There is no instance on record in which any hattle was deferred

be referred on this subject. It will prob-

because the chaplain was ashore when the enemy hove in sight. It is the belief, however, from the terms of the act of appointment with reference to the age of the chaplain, that there is an idea that he may be useful in an emergency as an actual belligerent. Young, vigorous men are chosen, but apart from this, if there is a class of men in the world against whom the charge of cowardice has never been brought it is the ministry of all denominations. The church, it will be remembered, has furnished nearly all the instances of martyrdom for duty's sake

in the annals of history. A little sketch may be read here with interest of the three Catholic priests who have the distinction of being among the first of their faith to have been chosen as the pilots of thousands of Jack Tars in peace and in war. The facts in the little biographies are appropriated, but they

are none the less interesting: Rev. Father John P. Chidwick held his first service aboard the battleship Maine The greater part of the crew recently. attended the services, although there was a Protestant service held in the library room on the Cob Dock.

Father Chadwick was appointed chap lain of the battleship when she went into commission last week. He is the third Roman Catholic chaplain appointed in the Navy, and his first active duty commenced when the Maine was commissioned. He received his appointment in March, and has been on waiting orders ever since. He is thirty-two years old. Already he has made himself very popular with the men aboard ship. The new chaptain was educated in 8t.

Gabriel's school, in East Thirty-seventh street, New York; Manhattan College, and the Troy Theological Seminary, acted as fourth assistant pastor of Stephen's Church, New York, up to the time of his active service on shipboard. Rev. Father Raney is the second Roman

Catholic chaplain in the Navy. appointed by President Harrison in 1891, and has been at sea most of the time since. He was all through the Chinese war on

OUR 2.00 Hat is worth 2.00

TARS CALL THEM SKY PILOTS

Harrison the Next.

the other by President Harrison,

cording to the manner and forms of the church of which he may be a mer

same way, and he appointed a Catholic chaplain, and now President Cleveland has raised Mr. Harrison one and there is notelling how many others will be appointed.

The reporter was referred to the bureau of navigation for this information and every other on the subject of chaplains. The clerk, who was acting for the chief, said that according to his information there was no religion in the matter at all. plain on that subject and the statutes do

strike him as being something of a novelty in the history of the service.
"Not at all," he said. "If no app

clerk furnished the reporter with all the law on the subject, as above given, applied to, but he said he did not known anything about the matter. He referred the Times to Private Secretary Finney.

are without relative rank. There is an impression that the position of chaplain is a soft samp. To the un-initiated his position would appear to carry with it only the function of praying for the living at stated times and to be on hand in case of a storm to keep her

affoat by the power of prayer. As to the stated times that is the fact, as the chaplain is required to hold ser-